

## DUTCH FARMERS IN CAPE RISING.

### A Gloomy Summary From British View.

London, Nov. 25.—The position in Natal remains full of perplexities which the censorship has increased. Although a division and a half have now reached Durban that place is practically powerless until supplied with cavalry and artillery, and until there arrive the situation will undoubtedly remain grave. With three beleaguered garrisons in Natal beside Kimberley and Mafeking and no signs of success in the immediate future, it is no wonder that the outlook is regarded as distinctly gloomy tonight, and that the most possible is made of Gen. Methuen's success, such as it was. That battle decided the story of the return of the pursuing cavalry without getting in touch with the retreating Boers, indicates that the cavalry discovered in time that if it had gone on it would soon have been on the Pretoria race course with its comrades of the Hussars.

It will not surprise any one greatly if the Boers are shortly again discovered in an entrenched position near the spot from which Gen. Methuen has just evicted them.

From no other point can even a semblance of success be reported. Mafeking is apparently in worse plight than the Britishers have hitherto cared to admit and it is difficult to see how it can be relieved for some time to come. While the official dispatch from from the Boer head laager out side Ladysmith, dated Nov. 26, showed that the town was still flying the Union Jack Friday, the cheerful tone of the message and the evident anticipation of the speedy reduction of Ladysmith is not calculated to cheer anxious relatives.

The reported silence of the British guns also again arouses fears of a shortage of ammunition, and the fact that the Boers have just placed in position another siege gun shows that they have not yet done their worst.

A Cape Town dispatch received at a late hour tonight reports that the enemy have blown up a railway bridge between Rosmead Junction and Middeburg, with the object of preventing an advance from Port Elizabeth. This was effected by a small commando, which, it is stated, remains in the neighborhood. The effect of blowing up this bridge will tend to isolate Naauwpoort, which was recently recaptured by the British and must delay the advance of the troops just arrived at Port Elizabeth.

The gravest news from Cape Town today comes from the northern part of the colony where, it is now evident, numbers of Dutch farmers have risen and joined the invading Free State forces in the Herschell and Barkly East districts.

A dispatch from Queenstown, Cape Colony, Gen. Gatacre's headquarters, announces that "four hundred colonial rebels, including an ex-magistrate of Barkly East, have joined the enemy," at the latter place and that the whole force is reported to be marching on Dordrecht, whence it can operate and possibly intercept Gen. Gatacre's advance to recapture Stormberg Junction, a strategic point from which Gen. Gatacre can get in direct touch, through the railroad, with Gen. French at Naauwpoort and thus with the British base at De Aar.

Another dispatch says that refugees arriving from Queenstown assert that Ladysmith has been occupied by the colonial farmers and that it is feared that there is a general movement in favor of the Boers.

Further dispatches from Belmont confirming the treacherous use of the white flag by the Boers are arousing indignation. The troops engaged are bitterly complaining and it is feared the result will be a refusal to give the Boers quarter.

An incident similar to the one which occurred at the battle of Glencoe, when an officer was shot by a wounded Boer, is reported by the London Times correspondent at Belmont, who says that Lieut. Bunnell, of the Grenadier Guards, was shot by a wounded Boer whom he was tending. Such statements appear incredible but they are now confirmed officially, by the protest of Gen. Methuen who has sent a message to the Boer commander, saying:

"I must ask you to warn your wounded not to shoot our officers. I must warn you not to use dum dum bullets, or use the flag of truce treacherously. Such action is cowardly to the extreme and I cannot countenance it."

The reported determination of the United States to compel Kruger to allow Consul General Macdon to exercise his rights as British agent at Pretoria here and has called out various expressions of satisfaction and gratitude.

London, Nov. 27, 5 a. m.—No further news respecting Lord Methuen's advance has been received, and the absence of official details regarding his losses creates the greatest suspense, especially since the publication of heavy sacrifices endured by the naval brigade. No alarm, however, is felt as to his position, despite the evidence that the Boers intend to contest every

foot of the war. It was known that, in the absence of sufficient cavalry, he would be compelled to advance slowly, and he has a preference for night or early dawn attacks, which events seem to have justified, the Boers being decidedly averse to darkness for their operations.

The fact that in the Gras Pan action one British battery fired 500 rounds proves the desperate nature of the fight and there is little doubt that the casualties were heavy. It is now known that no guns were captured at the Belmont engagement.

Meanwhile the news from Natal is distinctly more hopeful from the British point of view. The details are very vague, but it seems certain that the Boers are retreating, that railway communication is being reopened, and that the British relief forces are joining hands. All this, taken with Gen. Buller's arrival at Pietermaritzburg, is expected to make matters move briskly very soon.

Gen. Hildyard's reconnaissance is praised as a sort of very great difficulty, admirably executed.

The troop ship *Medic* arrived at Cape Town yesterday with the Australian contingents. The *Pindari* and the *Idaho* arrived there Saturday, bringing three batteries of artillery. The *Servia*, with troops, has left Cape Town for Durban, and the transports *Mohawk* and *Manchester* have arrived at Durban.

The utmost activity prevails in getting war necessities ready for the front. Five thousand men worked all day yesterday (Sunday) at Woolwich arsenal preparing stores. The arsenal employees, now numbering 19,000, have been warned that they need not expect holidays at Christmas time.

Among minor items of news is a rumor that President Kruger is suffering with Bright's disease and that his condition is giving rise to anxiety.

Five hundred Boers attacked Kuruman, in the Bechnanland, on Nov. 13. The fighting lasted almost continually for six days and nights, but the Boers were finally beaten off with a loss of 30 killed and 38 wounded. The British lost one killed and one wounded. The Boers suddenly disappeared, for some reason unknown to the British.

Despite the brighter outlook today, the Times in its review of the situation voices the anxiety felt and says:

"The activity the Boers display at points separated by hundreds of miles, their ability to invest several towns, their readiness to offer battle at Belmont and again at Gras Pan, their widespread operations south of Orange river and their bold and offensive action in Natal, seem to indicate numbers far in excess of our estimation. It is clear that the military requirements were at first greatly underestimated, and that a sixth division ought immediately to be prepared for embarkation."

This, coming from the hitherto optimistic Times, is significant.

### 7,000 British Attacked 5,000 Strongly Entrenched Boers.

Belmont, Cape Colony, Nov. 24 10 a. m.—The entire western division moved on the Orange river Tuesday and bivouacked at Witteputs. Two companies of mounted infantry and a detachment of Lancers were sent to hold Thomas' farm. Their pickets prevented the Boers from advancing. The Boers fired cannon and the British artillery on the scene and silenced the Boers' fire. At 2 o'clock in the morning the Guard's brigade moved steadily forward to a hill a few miles east of Belmont station.

The Scots and Grenadiers advanced to within 50 yards of the base when the Boers poured in a scathing fire, staggering the Guards momentarily.

But quickly recovering, they returned a deadly hail into the Boers. The duel was continued for half an hour. When the artillery commenced the Boers evacuated their front position and the Scots Guards rushed the hill with the bayonet and amid cheers.

The Ninth brigade then moved forward in extended order, and the Boers started a terrible cross fire from the surrounding hills. The Goldstreamers, supported by the Scots, Grenadiers, Northumberlands and Northhamptons, stormed the second position in the face of a constant and effective Boer fire. The Ninth brigade then advanced the artillery, in the meantime, maintaining excellent practice. The British infantry never wavered and when a tremendous cheer notified them of the charge, the Boers fled and succeeded in gaining a range of hills in the rear, in spite of the Lancers flanking movement. The infantry again gallantly faced the fire and the naval brigade came into action for the first time, at a range of 1,700 yards. The infantry was well supported by the artillery and the Boers, unable to withstand the death dealing volleys, retired and were again forced to abandon some minor positions. The British cavalry charged the Boers and pursued them five miles.

Possession was taken of the Boer laager and the Boer stores were destroyed.

The Boers hoisted a white flag over their second position, whereupon

on Lieut. Willoughby of the Coldstream Guards stood up and was immediately shot down. The Boers twice repeated the same tactics.

London, Nov. 24.—A special dispatch received here from Belmont says that Gen. Methuen's force numbered 7,000 men and that the Boers had 5,000 men.

The engagement was really a series of battles, during which the Boers were constantly carrying off their dead and wounded.

The war office today issued the following advice:

"Cape Town, Nov. 24, afternoon.—Gen. Methuen further reports this morning that the wounded are doing well, there are over 50 prisoners, including a German commandant and six field cornets. Nineteen of these prisoners are wounded. We are unable to estimate the Boer losses. The prisoners say that yesterday's attack was a surprise and that it is the only beating they have had. A large amount of correspondence has been secured. The reservists are doing well. Col. Pole Carew replaces Featherstonhaugh in command of the Ninth brigade."

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Belmont, describing the battle: "The Boers held a position which British troops would hold against almost any force. The British victory is complete. My estimate of the Boer losses is 500 killed and 150 wounded. Mr. Knight, correspondent of the London Morning Post, was wounded. The Boer prisoners are ignorant, dirty and wretched. They say that half their commands, tired of war, will refuse further service."

"The whole force of the fearful fight was borne by the infantry, who were obliged to climb 500 feet, straight into a terrific stream of missiles."

"The Ninth Lancers pushed the enemy with great vigor, but the Boers, well mounted and familiar with the hills, melted before them. Possibly, however, our victory would have been even more decisive had we possessed more cavalry."

### Much Anxiety is Felt in Eng- land for Ninth Lancers

London, Nov. 28, 4 30 a. m.—A fresh interruption in the east African cable service at this interesting moment has caused a cessation of war news. As yet the war office has not received Lord Methuen's detailed list of casualties nor is any information at hand regarding the whereabouts of the Ninth Lancers, who were sent in pursuit of the Boers from Gras Pan.

The Daily Mail says that a private telegram announces that the Lancers are still scouting ahead of Methuen's advancing column, but as he announced yesterday that he was giving his men a days rest, this is hardly possible.

Indeed, the greatest anxiety is felt, and more especially in view of the fact that the Berlin journal, *The Deutsches*, which regularly prints Boer communications, announced yesterday before it could have been ascertained from British sources, that the naval brigade lost 100 men at Gras Pan and that the Ninth Lancers were captured.

It is understood that the government yesterday decided to proceed immediately with the mobilization and embarkation of the sixth division of 10,000 men under a well known lieutenant general.

Gen. Hildyard's movement at Beacon Hill is beginning to be recognized as one of the best things the campaign has yet shown, as it has relieved the tension of the situation in Natal and has brought the relief of Ladysmith within measurable distance.

London, Nov. 27. The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller dated Pietermaritzburg, Sunday, Nov. 26:

"Hildyard, from Escourt, made a successful attack, Nov. 23 with three battalions of the field battery, a naval gun and 100 mounted troops on the enemy occupying Beacon Hill, which dominates Willow Grange and had interrupted his communication. As a result of the operations the enemy is repulsed and our lines have been restored between Escourt and Was on."

"Our loss was about 14 killed and 50 wounded."

Hildyard has advanced to a position near Frere, as the hope to cut off the enemy, who is believed to be retreating on Colenso via Weenen.

"Barton, from Weenen, has advanced to Escourt."

"As soon as communication is restored I will telegraph particulars. So far as I can make out, the operation is one for which Hildyard and the troops deserve much credit. The railway is now open to Frere."

### THE NAVAL BRIGADE

London, Nov. 27.—The command or in chief at the Cape has sent the admiralty the additional list of casualties among the British naval brigade engaged at the battle of Gras Pan, as follows:

Midshipman Huddart of the cruiser *Dorris* and 19 sailors and marines killed, and 13 officers and seamen and 75 non commissioned officers and men of the marines wounded. Total casualties, 105.

The following message has been telegraphed to the commander in chief at the Cape:

"The queen desires you to convey to the naval brigade at Gras Pan her majesty's congratulations on their gallant conduct and at the same time express the queen's regret at the losses sustained by the brigade."

Dr. Jameson, the leader of the famous raid, has arrived in London.

### LOSSES AT BEACON HILL

Durban, Natal, Nov. 27.—The latest reports of Gen. Hildyard's losses at the Beacon Hill engagement show that 15 men were killed and 72 wounded. The West Yorkshire regiment suffered heavily. Maj. Hobbs was captured and several men are missing.

Dispatches from President Kruger and Gen. Joubert found on a Boer prisoner said the Boer losses at Belmont were 19 men killed and 40 wounded. It added, in order to reassure the burghers, that it had been deemed necessary to fall back on Warrenton.

A pigeon message from Col. Hamilton and Duff at Ladysmith, undated, reports all well.

Another naval contingent from the British first-class cruiser *Terrific*, with two 4.7 inch guns, started for the front tonight.

### DESTROY A BRIDGE.

Escourt, Sunday, Nov. 26.—The railroad bridge at Frere, spanning a wide stream, has been destroyed by the Boers, who are reported to be retreating rapidly.

A general advance upon Colenso has been ordered and a flying column has left here to intercept the Boer raiding parties.

A reliable messenger from Ladysmith says he gathered from the Boers that they had proposed a combined attack, all over the country, for today.

Gen. Joubert is expected to stoutly dispute the passage of Tagela river.

### Seven Americans and Hun- dreds of Spaniards Free.

Manila, Nov. 27, 11 30 a. m.—The insurgents have evacuated Mangalore, province of Pangasinan, leaving seven American and 94 Spanish prisoners, who escaped in the confusion of the Filipino retreat. The Americans are P. J. Green and George Powers of the battleship *Oregon*; Thomas Edwards and Charles Bird of the Sixteenth infantry; Henry W. James of the Twelfth infantry; John Desmond of the signal corps, and F. H. Huber of Lowe's scouts. They report that two Americans who were unable to escape are with the insurgents. They are David Scott of the Twenty-fourth infantry and William Sherby of the hospital corps. Four deserters are with the Filipino, Howard, Martin and Ford of the Californians, and Watts, whose former regiment is unknown. Howard is the only one serving with the insurgents. He is a captain of artillery.

Col. Bell of the Thirty-fourth volunteers arrived at Mangalore last evening after a hard march and fording the Agnon. He found that Fowler's company of the Thirty-third had occupied the town for two days, the insurgents Gen. Aljondino commanding, retreating to the mountains behind the town, short of food and ammunition. Beside this his men were deserting and six cannon which the insurgents were dragging, impeded their march. Col. Bell proposes to follow the Filipinos until he can bring about a decisive fight or they are scattered. Mangalore was strongly fortified with rifle pits commanding the roads, but the insurgents abandoned the place without firing a shot.

Three hundred Spanish prisoners who escaped from their captors before the American advance, are adding civil officials of rank who have been in the hands of the Filipinos for more than a year, and many officers, have arrived at Manila during the past week.

Francisco River brought 100 of them from Gen. Whelan. They were a motley apparelled and bearded company. Some were ill and had to carried from Tayao to San Fabian in army wagons. A detachment of three former prisoners have visited Maj. Gen. O'Leary in order to thank him for his hospital care, which included the furnishing of food and clothes. Senor Jananillo, the Spanish commissioner, is making arrangements to send them to Spain on board of Spanish transports.

Bacarrano has been lodged in comfortable quarters at the police station with his family. Other persons are not allowed to communicate with him. He is classed as being the master shipper passenger connected with the insurrection. He was a colonel in the Spanish army and a traitor to Spain. At the time of the first insurrection he tried to sell out to the Filipinos and his present imprisonment excites no sympathy among his own people, while the Spaniards think it is well taken leniency for the Americans to refrain from shooting him on the *Luzon*, the fate dealt out to better men in the anti-Spanish uprising.

Aguinaldo's youngest child, who was recently christened at Tarlac with great ceremony, died and was buried at Biyamban in Aguinaldo's flight.

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### Rules For Young Men.

#### St. Louis Republic

Men who become successful in the latter years of their life sometimes give out the set of guiding rules to which they attribute their success. The following rules are said to have been formulated by Andrew Carnegie for his guidance:

1. Never enter a barroom, nor let the contents of a barroom, enter you.
2. Do not use tobacco.
3. Concentrate. Having entered upon a certain line of work, continue and combine upon that line.
4. Do not shrink: rather go about your task. Do not let any young man think he has performed the work assigned him. A man will never rise if he acts thus. Promotion comes from exceptional work. A man must learn where his employer's interests lie and push for these.

The young man who does this is the young man whom capital wants for a partner and son-in-law. He is the young man who by and by, reaches the head of the firm.

5. Save a little always. Whatever be your wages, lay by something from them.
6. Never speculate. Never buy stocks or grain on margin.
7. Never indorse. When you enter on business for yourself, never indorse for others. It is dishonest. All your resources and all your credit are the sacred property of the man who have trusted you. If you wish to help another, give him all the cash you can spare. Never indorse: it is dishonest.

Another set of rules for young men to follow are laid down by a man who built up an immense business, the ramifications of which extended all over the United States.

They will bear perusal and are as follows:

- Keep good company or none. Never be idle.
- If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.
- Always speak the truth. Make few promises.
- Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any.
- When you speak to a person, look him in the face.
- Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.
- Good character is above all things else.
- Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.
- If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that you will believe him.
- Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors.
- Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income.
- When you retired to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day.
- Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.
- Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.
- Never play at any game of chance.
- Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it.
- Earn money before you spend it.
- Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again.
- Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.
- Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.
- Never speak evil of any one.
- Be just before you are generous.
- Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.
- Save when you are young to spend when you are old.
- Read over the above maxims at least once a week.

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